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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/826,552	04/04/2001	Duane E. Tiemann	PRGY.0102270	5271
7590	08/24/2004		EXAMINER	
SIMON, GALASSO & FRANTZ PLC. P.O. Box 26503 Austin, TX 78755-0503			BRANCOLINI, JOHN R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2153	

DATE MAILED: 08/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/826,552	TIEMANN ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	John R Brancolini	2153	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 April 2001.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-64 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-64 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 04 April 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

Claims 1-64 are pending in the application.

### ***Priority***

No claim for priority has been made. The effective filing date of the application is April 4, 2001.

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on July 12, 2004 was filed after the mailing date of the application on April 4, 2001. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

### ***Specification***

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

- Page 14 line 18, "(static portions 311, 312)" is written, however, previously the static portions are referred to as 311, 313.
- Page 17 line 8, "I/O adapter 726" is written, however, previously the I/O adapter is referred to as 722.

Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1, 31 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 is rejected as being indefinite for the use of the phrase "substantially mutually exclusive" on line 9. The examiner sees this statement as indefinite for failing to disclose a definite degree of mutual exclusion that exists between the first and second portions of the HTML file, thus rendering that line of the claim confusing as stated.

Claim 31 recites the limitation "the step of sending the static information" in claim 24. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. The examiner is interpreting the claim to read "The method of claim 29, wherein..." for examining purposes.

Claim 53 recites the limitation "The computer readable medium" in claim 5. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Claim 5 is directed towards a method. The examiner is interpreting the claim to read "The computer readable medium of claim 45, wherein..." for examining purposes.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-6, 9-16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hawes (US Patent 6061715).

In regards to claim 1, Hawes discloses a method comprising:

- Sending a first request from a user location for an HTML file associated with a URL address indicative of a sewer location (a request is sent to the server, and received for processing at the server, col 6 lines 46-47, Fig 5 step 2100).
- Receiving the request at the server location (the above request is received at the server).
- Determining a file name of a first portion of the HTML file at the server location (the client is directed by the server to the appropriate server based on the supplied information, which allows the server to determine a filename, col 6 lines 47-49, fig 5 step 2200).
- Sending a second portion of the HTML file and the file name to the user location, wherein the second portion is substantially mutually exclusive of the first portion (a second portion of the file, or the dynamic portion, is sent to the user based on the result of a timestamp evaluation, col 6 lines 57-67).

- Determining, based on the file name, if a representation of the first portion of the HTML file is available at the user location (the cache is examined to see if the cacheable, or static portions of the file are present at the users computer, col 6 lines 49-50, fig 5 step 2300).
- Accessing the representation of the first portion of the HTML file at the user location when the step of determining indicates the representation is available at the user location (if the file is available at the user, the retrieving steps are skipped by the system, col 6 lines 52-57).
- Sending a second request from the user location for the representation of the first portion of the HTML tile from the server location when the step of determining indicates the representation of the first portion is not available at the user location (based on the cache examination resulting in the file note being present, a second portion of the file, or the dynamic portion, is sent to the user based on the result of a timestamp evaluation, col 6 lines 57-67).
- Receiving, at the server location, the request for the representation of the first portion of the HTML file (the user re-requests the file from the server by retrieving the necessary portions, col 6 lines 61-62).
- Sending the representation of the first portion of the HTML file to the user location in response the request (the page is updated with the re-retrieved portions of the page, col 6 lines 62-64).
- Receiving the representation of the first portion at the user location (the portions above are received at the user, col 6 lines 61-64).

- Displaying, at the user location, information using the representation of the first portion of the HTML file and the second portion of the HTML file, such that the information displayed is the same as the information that would have been displayed by the HTML file (the page is updated using the cached portion of the web page, as well as the updated portion to form a completed web page, col 6 lines 64-66).

In regards to claim 2, Hawes discloses the HTML file includes one or more occurrences of a tag, wherein each occurrence of the tag identifies static information (it is shown that a HTML markup, or a tag, can be used to indicate whether information is static or dynamic, col 4 line 54 – col 5 line 8).

In regards to claim 3, Hawes discloses:

- The first portion of the HTML file includes static information (the first portion, or cacheable portion, it information expected to change infrequently, col 4 lines 54-56).
- The second portion of the HTML file includes dynamic information (the second portion contains non-cacheable, or dynamic information, that which is expected to change frequently, col 4 lines 56-58).
- The second portion of the HTML file includes control information to access the first portion (the second portion contains the HTML portions, which would be the

control information for accessing and images or passages of text contained in the static information, col 4 lines 62-66).

In regards to claim 4, Hawes discloses the static information and the dynamic information are stored in separate files (the dynamic file information is stored in a non-cacheable file type, such as dynamic html, where the static information is stored in a cacheable file type, such as plain text, col 4 lines 54-66).

In regards to claim 5, Hawes discloses the static information and the dynamic information are stored as different file types (the dynamic file information is stored in a non-cacheable file type, such as dynamic html, where the static information is stored in a cacheable file type, such as plain text, col 4 lines 54-66).

In regards to claim 6, Hawes discloses the file name of the first portion includes a timestamp (the information contains a time stamp, or time status indicator, which is used to periodically check the data for updates, col 5 lines 26-36).

In regards to claim 9, Hawes discloses the server location includes a plurality of servers (memory can be stored on a plurality of network server, each acting as a separate node for the user to request data from, col 3 lines 60-64, col 4 lines 34-36).

In regards to claim 10, Hawes discloses the first request and the second request are directed to a same server of the plurality of servers when the second request is received at the server location within a predetermined time period of the receipt of the first request at the server location (the user utilizes a single connection point server which is used to access the node containing the information for both the first and second requests, col 4 lines 30-39).

In regards to claim 11, Hawes discloses a method comprising:

- Separating a set of control information into a static portion and a dynamic portion (col 4 lines 50-53).
- Delivering the static portion and the dynamic portion to a remote system in response to a first request for the set of control information, wherein the static portion is to be cached on the remote system (the file, containing both the static and dynamic portions are transferred to the user after a first request, wherein the browser separates the data into the two portions and caches the static information, col 4 lines 45-53).
- Delivering the dynamic portion to the remote system in response to a subsequent request for the set of control information, wherein the dynamic portion is to be used in conjunction with the static portion cached on the remote system to implement the set of instructions (if a change is detected in the data, another request is sent to retrieve a new set of dynamic information, col 5 lines 19-22, the new information is then combined with the cached static information for display).

In regards to claim 12, Hawes discloses the set of control information includes one or more tags, wherein the one or more tags identify static information (it is shown that a HTML markup, or a tag, can be used to indicate whether information is static or dynamic, col 4 line 54 – col 5 line 8).

In regards to claim 13, Hawes discloses the dynamic portion includes information to access the static portion (the dynamic portion of the files contains the HTML portions, which would be the control information for accessing and images or passages of text contained in the static information, col 4 lines 62-66).

In regards to claim 14, Hawes discloses the static portion is stored separate from the dynamic portion (the dynamic file information is stored in a non-cacheable file type, such as dynamic html, where the static information is stored in a cacheable file type, such as plain text, col 4 lines 54-66).

In regards to claim 15, Hawes discloses the static portion and the dynamic portion are stored as different file types (the dynamic file information is stored in a non-cacheable file type, such as dynamic html, where the static information is stored in a cacheable file type, such as plain text, col 4 lines 54-66).

In regards to claim 16, Hawes discloses file names of the static portion and the dynamic portion include a timestamp (the information contains a time stamp, or time status indicator, which is used to periodically check the data for updates, col 5 lines 26-36).

In regards to claim 19, Hawes discloses a method comprising the steps of:

- Determining a portion of dynamic information in a set of information, wherein the set of information includes static information and dynamic information that is based on a mark-up language format (the portions of data are determined to be either cacheable or non-cacheable, col 4 lines 45-66).
- Transmitting the portion of dynamic information independent of the static information (if the non-cacheable data is determined to be out of date, a new set is sent to the client independent of the static information, col 5 lines 19-25).

In regards to claim 20, Hawes discloses the set of information includes one or more occurrences of a tag, wherein each occurrence of the tag identifies static information (it is shown that a HTML markup, or a tag, can be used to indicate whether information is static or dynamic, col 4 line 54 – col 5 line 8).

In regards to claim 21, Hawes discloses the step of transmitting further includes transmitting information with the dynamic information to access the static information (the dynamic portion of the files contains the HTML portions, which would be the control

information for accessing and images or passages of text contained in the static information, col 4 lines 62-66).

In regards to claim 22, Hawes discloses the static information is stored separate from the dynamic information (the dynamic file information is stored in a non-cacheable file type, such as dynamic html, where the static information is stored in a cacheable file type, such as plain text, col 4 lines 54-66).

In regards to claim 23, Hawes discloses the static information and the dynamic information are stored as different file types (the dynamic file information is stored in a non-cacheable file type, such as dynamic html, where the static information is stored in a cacheable file type, such as plain text, col 4 lines 54-66).

In regards to claim 26, Hawes discloses the steps of:

- Receiving a request for the static information (the initial request to the web site is for all information, including the static information).
- Transmitting the static information (after the above request, the static information is transmitted in the HTML file, col 4 lines 45-47).

In regards to claim 27, Hawes discloses a file including the static information is generated after the step of receiving the request (after the request is received, the browser generates a cacheable file containing the static information, col 4 lines 45-53).

In regards to claim 28, Hawes discloses a file including the static information is generated before the step of receiving the request (before the request is made, an HTML file exists which contains all the information, including static and dynamic, col 4 lines 45-49).

In regards to claim 29, Hawes discloses a method comprising the steps of:

- Receiving a request from a user to provide information defined by a set of control information, wherein the control information includes static and dynamic information (the user initially request an HTML file containing both static and dynamic portions, col 4 lines 34-39).
- Sending the set of control information to the user, in response to the request, wherein the set of control information includes instructions to determine the availability of the static information at a location local to the user (after receiving the data, the file is split into two portions, one for dynamic data and one for static, the dynamic information, which can be repeatedly re-retrieved contains the information needed to determine the availability of the static information at the user, col 4 lines 45-66).

In regards to claim 30, Hawes discloses the step of: sending the static information to the user independent of the dynamic information (the static information is

retrieved from a cache and sent to the users display, happening simultaneously but independent of the dynamic information, col 5 lines 22-25).

In regards to claim 31, Hawes discloses the step of sending the dynamic information occurs before the step of sending the static information (the dynamic information is re-sent from the server periodically, whereas the static information is seldom if ever resent, making the sending of the dynamic occurring before the static, col 5 lines 14-36).

In regards to claim 32, Hawes discloses the set of control information farther includes information for requesting the static portion of the set of information be accessed from a remote location relative to the user when the static portion of the set of information is unavailable from the location local to the user (when the static is unavailable, the user requests the entire web page again, including the static information, from a remote location, col 4 lines 34-39).

In regards to claim 33, Hawes discloses a method comprising the steps of:

- Requesting information associated with an HTML URL, wherein a portion of the requested information has been previously stored in a local resource (a request is made for a new set of non-cacheable data while the cacheable data is still stored locally, col 5 lines 19-25).

- Receiving a set of HTML instructions in response to the step of requesting, wherein a portion of the set of HTML instructions is for accessing the portion of the information previously stored in the local resource (the browser receives the set of dynamic information which includes the HTML tags required to load the static information stored locally, col 4 lines 62-66).

In regards to claim 34, Hawes discloses a portion of the HTML instructions is for requesting the portion of the information from a remote resource when the portion of the information is unavailable from the local resource (a portion of the HTML includes a time status which is used to indicate when a portion of the file is out of date and therefore the current information is only available at the remote source, col 5 lines 14-36).

In regards to claim 37, Hawes discloses a method comprising the steps of:

- Determining, for a set of data, a first subset of data that is to be stored on a remote data processing system, wherein the set of data includes static and dynamic data relative to a series of access requests (the user initially request an HTML file containing both static and dynamic portions, the file to be sent to the user at a remote location for storing, col 4 lines 34-39).
- Storing the set of data on a local data processing system, wherein the first subset of data is uniquely identified (after receiving the data, the file is split into two portions, one for dynamic data and one for static, the dynamic information, which

can be repeatedly re-retrieved contains the information needed to determine the availability of the static information at the user, col 4 lines 45-66).

In regards to claim 38, Hawes discloses the first subset of data includes one or more tags identifying static information (it is shown that a HTML markup, or a tag, can be used to indicate whether information is static or dynamic, col 4 line 54 – col 5 line 8).

- In regards to claim 41, Hawes discloses a method comprising the steps of:
  - Receiving a request to access a first set of data associated with an HTML URL (the user initially request an HTML file containing both static and dynamic portions, col 4 lines 34-39).
  - Processing the first set of data, wherein processing includes the steps of:
    - Associating a first file with a first portion of the first set of data, wherein the first portion is cacheable at a remote location (the first portion, or cacheable portion, it information expected to change infrequently, col 4 lines 54-56).
    - Determining a second set of data that includes information for accessing the first file (the second portion contains the HTML portions, which would be the control information for accessing and images or passages of text contained in the static information, col 4 lines 62-66).
    - Providing the second set of data in response to the request (both of the above portions are provided in response to a request).

In regards to claim 42, Hawes discloses the first set of data includes static data and dynamic data (the user initially request an HTML file containing both static and dynamic portions, col 4 lines 34-39).

In regards to claim 43, Hawes discloses the first portion of the first set of data includes the static data (the first portion, or cacheable portion, it information expected to change infrequently, col 4 lines 54-56).

In regards to claim 44, Hawes discloses the first set of data includes one or more tags, identifying in static data within the first set of data (it is shown that a HTML markup, or a tag, can be used to indicate whether information is static or dynamic, col 4 line 54 – col 5 line 8).

In regards to claim 45, Hawes discloses a computer readable medium tangibly embodying a program of instructions to manipulate a data processor to:

- Determine a portion of dynamic information in a set of information, wherein the set of information includes static information and dynamic information that is based on a mark-up language format (the portions of data are determined to be either cacheable or non-cacheable, col 4 lines 45-66).

- Transmit the portion of dynamic information independent of the static information (if the non-cacheable data is determined to be out of date, a new set is sent to the client independent of the static information, col 5 lines 19-25).

In regards to claim 46, Hawes discloses the set of information includes one or more occurrences of a tag, wherein each occurrence of the tag identifies static information (it is shown that a HTML markup, or a tag, can be used to indicate whether information is static or dynamic, col 4 line 54 – col 5 line 8).

In regards to claim 47, Hawes discloses transmitting information with the dynamic information to access the static information (the dynamic portion of the files contains the HTML portions, which would be the control information for accessing and images or passages of text contained in the static information, col 4 lines 62-66).

In regards to claim 48, Hawes discloses the static information is stored separate from the dynamic information (the dynamic file information is stored in a non-cacheable file type, such as dynamic html, where the static information is stored in a cacheable file type, such as plain text, col 4 lines 54-66).

In regards to claim 49, Hawes discloses the static information and the dynamic information are stored as different file types (the dynamic file information is stored in a

non-cacheable file type, such as dynamic html, where the static information is stored in a cacheable file type, such as plain text, col 4 lines 54-66).

In regards to claim 52, Hawes discloses instructions to manipulate a data processor to:

- Receive a request for the static information (the initial request to the web site is for all information, including the static information).
- Transmit the static information (after the above request, the static information is transmitted in the HTML file, col 4 lines 45-47).

In regards to claim 53, Hawes discloses a file including the static information is generated after the step of receiving the request (after the request is received, the browser generates a cacheable file containing the static information, col 4 lines 45-53).

In regards to claim 54, Hawes discloses a file including the static information is generated before the step of receiving the request (before the request is made, an HTML file exists which contains all the information, including static and dynamic, col 4 lines 45-49).

In regards to claim 55, Hawes discloses a system comprising:

- A processor (see figure 1).
- Memory operably coupled to said processor (see figure 1).

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- A program of instructions capable of being stored in said memory and executed by said processor, said program of instructions to manipulate said processor to:
  - Determine a portion of dynamic information in a set of information, wherein the set of information includes static information and dynamic information that is based on a mark-up language format (the portions of data are determined to be either cacheable or non-cacheable, col 4 lines 45-66).
  - Transmit the portion of dynamic information independent of the static information (if the non-cacheable data is determined to be out of date, a new set is sent to the client independent of the static information, col 5 lines 19-25).

In regards to claim 56, Hawes discloses the set of information includes one or more occurrences of a tag, wherein each occurrence of the tag identifies static information (it is shown that a HTML markup, or a tag, can be used to indicate whether information is static or dynamic, col 4 line 54 – col 5 line 8).

In regards to claim 57, Hawes discloses transmitting further includes transmitting information with the dynamic information to access the static information (the dynamic portion of the files contains the HTML portions, which would be the control information for accessing and images or passages of text contained in the static information, col 4 lines 62-66).

In regards to claim 58, Hawes discloses the static information is stored separate from the dynamic information (the dynamic file information is stored in a non-cacheable file type, such as dynamic html, where the static information is stored in a cacheable file type, such as plain text, col 4 lines 54-66).

In regards to claim 59, Hawes discloses the static information and the dynamic information are stored as different file types (the dynamic file information is stored in a non-cacheable file type, such as dynamic html, where the static information is stored in a cacheable file type, such as plain text, col 4 lines 54-66).

In regards to claim 62, Hawes discloses instructions to manipulate a data processor to:

- Receive a request for the static information (the initial request to the web site is for all information, including the static information).
- Transmit the static information (after the above request, the static information is transmitted in the HTML file, col 4 lines 45-47).

In regards to claim 63, Hawes discloses the static information is generated after the step of receiving the request. (after the request is received, the browser generates a cacheable file containing the static information, col 4 lines 45-53).

In regards to claim 64, Hawes discloses the static information is generated before the step of receiving the request (before the request is made, an HTML file exists which contains all the information, including static and dynamic, col 4 lines 45-49).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 7-8, 17-18, 24-25, 35-36, 39-40, 50-51, 60-61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hawes in view of Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary, Third Edition (Published by Microsoft Press, 1997, relevant pages: 268-269).

With regards to claims 7, 17, 24, 35, 39, 50, and 60, Hawes discloses the dynamic information is stored using HTML, but fails to disclose the static information is stored using JavaScript, or a language based on JavaScript.

The Microsoft Computer Dictionary defines JavaScript as a non-compiling, basic language utilized along with HTML code which allows for basic online applications and additional functions. It is taught that JavaScript is convenient to use as it is considered easy to write which is appreciated by novice programmers. Applying JavaScript to the static portions of the coding would increase the convenience of storing and loading the web pages, and allows for an added level of application functionality.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Hawes to include utilizing JavaScript, or a language based on JavaScript, to store static information as taught by the Microsoft Computer Dictionary to increase the convenience to the programmer as JavaScript is considered an easy language to write with, as well as increase the convenience of storing and loading the web pages, and allows for an added level of application functionality.

With regards to claims 8, 18, 25, 36, 40, 51, and 61, one utilizing the teachings found by the Microsoft Computer Dictionary in the above discussion would have found it obvious to use a JavaScript array for the storage of the static information. An array is a common data structure well known in the art, and utilizing JavaScript to implement the array would have similar benefits as seen above, mainly increasing convenience due to its ease of use and simple language style.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Hawes to utilize a JavaScript array as taught by Microsoft Computer Dictionary. As is well known in the art, implementing an array in JavaScript would include several benefits, including increasing convenience due to its ease of use and simple language style.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

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- Schloss et al. (US Patent 6249844), a method for creating object fragments of which some are cacheable, which increases web site loading as only dynamic fragments need to be reloaded.
- Dujari (US Patent 6199107), a system of partially caching information for quick loading of a web sit at a later time.
- Hawes (US Patent 6094662), an updated version of the Hawes patent used above.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John R Brancolini whose telephone number is (703) 305-7107. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 7am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (703) 305-4792. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.



Dung C. Dinh  
Primary Examiner

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JRB



Jung C. Dinh  
Primary Examiner